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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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STILL PICKING JURORS

DARROW POINTS OUT THAT SHERIFF SUMMONS MEN WHO ARE BIASED FOR PROSECUTION.

Only Two Out of Twelve Hundred Union Men Summoned—Democrats and Socialists Also Excluded—Third Panel of Venire Men Having Been Exhausted, a Fourth One is Called For—Boise Chief of Police Orders Hired Thugs of Prosecution To Leave the City.

Boise, Idaho, May 21.—With nine jurors yet to be permanently seated, and both defense and prosecution with six peremptory challenges used out of the allotted ten, Judge Fremont Wood adjourned the Haywood trial at forty minutes past ten this morning, till two o'clock Thursday afternoon, to allow of a new special panel of 60 venire men being called, the first special panel of 100 having been exhausted. Eighty-eight prospective jurors have now been examined, of whom twenty-four have been qualified; of these twelve have so far been excused peremptorily, leaving twelve in the box.

John Whitlock, a farmer, who was being examined at adjournment last night, qualified soon after court resumed this morning.

Darrow, counsel for the defense, then announced that the defense would use its sixth peremptory challenge to excuse John Fisher at No. 10. Fisher is the rancher and fruit grower of whom it was testified yesterday that he had declared Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone "should be strung up in Colorado for the Independence explosion before they were brought to Idaho."

James Ader, a teamster, was called to the vacancy at No. 10, but was excused after saying he had an opinion that only the strongest sort of evidence could remove.

The only other talesman accepted to-day was Levy Smith, the ninety-seventh member of the special panel. Smith is an interurban railroad employe, and declared he had never formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. He is 65 years old, twelve years a resident of the State, having been born in Canada; till last year he had ranched since coming into the State, at a place about 10 miles down the valley. Smith is a Republican, and a member of the Knights of Pythias; not a church member; lived in South Dakota twenty years before coming over to Idaho. The "Idaho Statesman," Gooding's organ, is his only paper.

The Court then announced that he had received a report from the attending physician that juror Orris Cole was not in condition to serve. He was excused.

Whitlock was only accepted provisionally, the defense having received permission of the Court temporarily to pass his examination. His case will be referred to again. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Meridian, Id., which passed strong resolutions on the Haywood case.

The prosecution tried to have five more names placed in the indictment, but the matter was argued and deferred. Among those sought to be endorsed are Stanley P. Fairweather, clerk of the Wallace, Id., court and William O'Neil, a hotel proprietor in the St. Joe county.

Before adjournment, the Court directed the sheriff to hand him a list of the new talesmen as soon as completed, that he might furnish counsel for both sides with copies of it.

Several of the indicted land fraudsters from North Idaho were here Sunday and Monday consulting with Senator-elect Borah of the prosecution. They did not make known the result of their deliberations.

The city continues quiet. The courtroom is well filled daily, but no unusual demonstrations have taken place.

Boise, Idaho, May 21.—The trial of Wm. D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, re-opened this afternoon at 2 P. M., although Sheriff "Shad" Hodgins had not quite filled up his panel of sixty new talesmen. The remaining number were to be secured in town to-day. Those already secured were from the outlying districts.

In spite of the great delay in getting a jury, the defense is entirely hopeful. Clarence Darrow, chief counsel, said that it was his opinion that a fair and impartial jury could and would be selected. He said he was satisfied that the people of Ada County were not so much biased as to be prejudiced against Haywood, as had been indicated at the start. He believed that the large majority of the citizens really were anxious that Haywood and his co-defendants

receive every opportunity for a fair trial.

The rumor is now heard that even if Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone are acquitted of the Steunenberg murder, they will not be set free, but will be taken to Colorado and put through another shameless ordeal. The Colorado authorities, it is reported, have planned, if the verdict is that of not guilty, to take the men back to Colorado and charge them with being accessories to the murder of Arthur Collins, of the Smuggler-Union Mine, in Telluride, for which crime Vincent St. John was tried at the time, but the indictment was quashed by the trial judge, Theron Stevens. Collins was killed in 1903 in his home after the conclusion of a protracted strike, by a bullet which went through the window. Indictments are now being sought in San Miguel county, Colo., against the Federation officers.

Bulkley Wells, former superintendent of the Smuggler-Union Mine, and leader of a mob, according to Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, is here as a witness, accompanied by many mine owner representatives from Telluride. Wells is the Adjutant-General of the Colorado militia, appointed at the request of the mine owners.

SELECTING THE JURY.

PARKS DESCRIBES IN DETAIL THE TEDIOUS IDAHO PRACTICE, AS ENACTED IN THE HAYWOOD TRIAL—THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VARIOUS CHALLENGES.

Boise, Idaho, May 25.—Owing to the fact that the new special venire of jurors for the Haywood trial seems to have been picked out with the special purpose of avoiding men who might prove acceptable to the defense, little progress was made to-day toward filling the jury box.

So suspicious did the constant recurrence of prejudiced men become that finally attorney Darrow for the defense declared:

"There are twelve hundred union men in Boise, and only two have been summoned by the Sheriff. There are many farmers who are Democrats and Socialists, and only two Democrats have been summoned. Under the law the Sheriff can summon whom he pleases, and he please put now to summon men who are biased for the State."

Wade R. Parks.

Special Correspondence to The Daily People and Industrial Bulletin:

Boise, Idaho, May 20.—I write to explain Court proceedings in Idaho, as Idaho practice does not seem to be generally understood.

In Idaho there must be 12 men in the jury box all the time or else the whole work stops. When the case was called for trial and the defense said they were ready to proceed there was present a panel of about thirty jurors. Their names were all put in a box and the Clerk of the District Court put in his fingers and pulled out one slip of paper with one name on it, read the name and the person took the first seat in the jury box. The first name called was Mr. Ewing, an elderly man who had served time in the civil war and was superintendent of the Soldiers' home here under Steunenberg's first administration; and who has a son who is a member in good standing of the W. F. M. Well this is not by any means the way facts came out, but immediately after the name of Ewing was called, the clerk put his fingers again in the box of names and pulled out another name, read it and the person so designated took his seat, and then the clerk again pulled out another name and so on until he had pulled out twelve names. After twelve names were pulled then Hawley for the State made a brief statement of the case. The twelve persons whose names were drawn were sworn to tell the truth as to such questions as the lawyers and court might ask them. Then the State, through Mr. Hawley, began on Mr. Ewing, the first man in the jury box, to examine him to ascertain if there was any reason why he should not sit on the jury to try Haywood. If Ewing had told them he had formed an opinion of any kind, which it would require evidence to remove, or had had any bias or connection, or had at any time formed or expressed an opinion as to either the guilt or innocence of Haywood, the State could have challenged him for cause, and he would have been dismissed by the Court; and then the Clerk of the Court would have pulled out another name, sworn the man, who would then have taken the seat made vacant by Ewing. Then the State would have gone after this new man to see if they would rather have him off than on. As it happened, Ewing passed the State for cause and then the lawyers for the defense took a whack at him. They asked him many many questions and they could find no reasons why Ewing would not make a good juror from their point of view. The State tried to get Ewing to say that his son had talked about the case to him, but the defense did not seem to care whether Ewing's son had preached a sermon as long as the moral law to the old man. So Ewing was passed by the defense for cause, i. e., the defense found no reason why he should not serve as juror.

After Ewing was passed for cause, the State took up man number two in the box; and I think the State found some good reason why number two could not act, so the State challenged this juror for "implied bias, in that he has both formed and expressed an opinion," or some other statutory form of challenge according to the reason of the case. Then as before indicated, if the Judge allowed the challenge, the Clerk of the Court drew another name, who, being sworn, was gone over by the State before being passed by the State. If the State found this juror to be prejudiced, or for any other reason set forth in the statutes of Idaho dis-

qualifying him, the defense would exercise its right of challenge for cause, which, if sustained by the Judge, off would go the juror and another name would be drawn, the person sworn and the State would try and qualify or disqualify him according, as they thought he might be favorable or unfavorable to the State. If he was known to be favorable to the State then the prosecution generally gave him an easy and quick examination and passed him. If the defense found him to be bad in their judgment, they had to get the juror to say something that would show

the language of the Court. And though the defense might not want the man in the jury box, yet, if they could not state in the form prescribed in the statutes what the court considered a sufficient reason, they would have to pass that juror for cause. That same procedure went on and on with each and every juror. One thing I did not state and that is that the State went over and canvassed all the men in the box first, all the twelve before the defense began. No business is done in court if there are less than twelve men in the box, except to get another man.

After both sides had canvassed all the candidates for the jury and found none to whom they could object within the language of the statute, then the jury was said to have been passed for cause. After this each side was and is privileged to make peremptory challenges. That is, either side may call the name of any one whom they do not want on the jury, and, without assigning any reason, the Court informs the man so designated that he is excused from jury service. The clerk thereupon draws another name and the new man is sworn to tell the truth to all questions whatsoever of the Court and lawyers touching the case and then the State goes at him either to qualify or disqualify him according as they may think he will serve the interests of the prosecution. And the prosecution have had the whole county carefully canvassed to ascertain the sentiment. Any they know not to be pleased with the State's policy is gone after very vigorously.

Before in the history of the State the prosecution only had five peremptory challenges, but the last legislature changed the statute, giving the prosecution ten. This statute went in force about the 7th of May, two days before the trial started. The defense objected to the State's exercise of ten challenges on the ground that Haywood was arrested and brought to Idaho when the State had only five peremptory challenges. The State set up that the law making such a change would be ex post facto. Other objections were also made, one being that it was not due process of law under the 14th amendment, and others. The defense fought the use of more than five peremptory challenges at both the time when the third challenge was to be made and also to-day, when it came time for the defense to make its sixth peremptory challenge. As the case now stands the State will have four more peremptory challenges and the defense has five yet. There were twenty-six veniremen last Saturday when Court adjourned. To-day when Court adjourned there were but nine left out of the hundred veniremen summoned a week ago. In all probability another venire will be ordered to-morrow and Court may be adjourned for a day to get them.

There is much speculation as to how long the trial will last. Mrs. Olive M. Johnson arrived last Saturday evening and will co-operate with me in reporting the case.

Wade R. Parks.



WADE R. PARKS.
Special Correspondent to Boise for Daily People and Industrial Union Bulletin.

him to be in a state of mind which the statute of Idaho says would disqualify him as a juror in this case. If he showed bias and was challenged therefore, the State might exercise the right of resisting the challenge by asking the prospective juror if he meant what he said or meant something else which might not then disqualify him. A man anxious to do jury service, and there were many, would follow the lead or suggestion of the prosecution and qualify his statement to mean something else or nothing. Often the Judge took a hand in qualifying, when he thought the lawyers for either side had failed to ask questions enough or proper to bring out a full or proper expression of the juror's mind. After all questions were in the Court then decided whether the man was entitled to remain in the box. If he was left in the box the defense might yet go on and ask many more questions and make many more challenges, all of which might go through the same procedure as above indicated, be rejected or overruled in

NEW WITNESSES ENDORSED

JUDGE WOOD PERMITS PROSECUTION TO PLACE NEW NAMES ON HAYWOOD INDICTMENT.

Many Names Given Without Street or Post Office Addresses—Only Twelve Venire Men Left, New Panel May Become Necessary—Prosecutor Hawley Called To Order by Court—The Timber Fraud Cases.

Boise, Idaho, May 26.—Judge Fremont Wood, presiding in the Haywood case, allowed yesterday before court adjourned the endorsement by the prosecution of additional names on the indictment, as further witness.

This was done over the protest of the defense. The reason for the defense's protest was that it was too late in the trial, and also that the addresses of the witnesses were unobtainable. The prosecution has named as witnesses many residents of Colorado and San Francisco, without giving the street number, or the post office box.

Boise to-day is talking over the admission made yesterday by Borah that he would attempt to prove the whole Western Federation of Miners "an organization that has for its purpose the destruction of human life and society

SMITH AND PRESTON'S TRIAL

I. W. W. MEN WERE CONVICTED ON THE PERJURED TESTIMONY OF EX-CRIMINALS.

Claiborne's Palpably False Conspiracy Story Exposed by Well Substantiated Alibi—Prosecution's Appeal to Put Down Labor Organization in Order That Capitalist Interests May Be Developed Wins Jury of Prospectors—A Review of the Case—The Indictment against St. John and His Fellow Workers.

[Special Correspondence.]

Goldfield, Nev., May 20.—The trial is over. Two of our brothers, Smith and Preston, are convicted; one for murder in the second degree, the other of voluntary manslaughter. The capitalist plot has succeeded so far.

We have now time to look back and consider the situation calmly.

In order to arrive at a proper conception of the diabolical plan to railroad our innocent brothers to the jail and the gallows it will be necessary to give a short outline of the previous events as they occurred. I have related the affair and the arrest following it, as to how Preston and Smith were taken to Hawthorne and later at their own request to Carson.

The time they were taken to Carson the Goldfield papers with flaming headlines came out to the effect that the Hawthorne jail was not strong enough for Preston and Smith. They related how the cowards were shaking in their boots when the brutal Hessians of the law notified them to get ready.

In the State prison at Carson our boys fared well till they again were removed to Hawthorne for trial.

While in Carson, Preston's mother, sister and nephew arrived in order to be with the one who had been the mother's support and whom the family all loved so dearly.

When the prisoners were taken to Hawthorne I escorted them on the train to their destination. On the way the guards heaped insults on their heads that were frightful to hear, all of which is characteristic of capitalistically trained minds when dealing with workingmen. Such people utterly fail to take into consideration the fact that men are considered innocent before the law until proved guilty.

In Hawthorne the boys were thrown into a tank (not to be dignified by the name of prison), which must have been a relic of the age of the Spanish Inquisition. Here were four small holes in the bottom and this was all the circulation and the little air which came through from a cell filled with other men, and the stenches were fearful. In this rat hole the prisoner remained for 24 hours, till the sheriff of the county, on the complaint of Preston's mother, released them. When the sheriff was informed of the true condition of the prisoners he would not believe the brutalities that our brothers were subjected to.

On the 19th the choosing of a jury began, and 150 men were subpoenaed, and the choosing and scrutinizing for the eligibles was very close. On both sides challenges were made and contested with vigor.

The main weapon of our learned district-attorney wherewith he assailed every would-be juror was that he was guilty of the heinous crime of reading the Appeal to Reason. If such was the case he had forever forfeited the right to sit on a jury in Esmeralda County. Questions were not asked as to whether the prospective juror had been reading the Goldfield papers or the Tonopah Sun; papers that had continuously incited the citizens of Nevada to arm themselves and take the law in their own hands. It has been making threats calling on men to band themselves together and hang the agitators; but this all for law and order; so the capitalist masters retaining such parasites as the district attorney may with impunity exploit their slaves. Not a question in regard to this. Where is your boasted right of liberty if it is in the hands of a shyster district attorney to judge you just because you are reading some publication which he dislikes, are considered not capable and therefore mistrusts you as to your honesty.

While examining jurors was going on in the court room, in another room the Grand Jury was drilling out indictments for eight of our boys on manufactured evidence. The following is a copy of the indictment:

In the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for Esmeralda County.

da; The State of Nevada, ss., plaintiffs against Vincent St. John, Dan. Roubesh, H. T. Jardine, Walter Campbell, Jerry Sexton, Harry Rogers, Ben Donnelly, Elmer Vice, and one Johnson, whose given name is unknown, defendants.

"Indictment for Murder.

"Defendants, Vincent St. John, Dan Roubesh, H. T. Jardine, Walter Campbell, Jerry Sexton, Harry Rogers, Ben Donnelly, Elmer Vice, and one Johnson whose given name is unknown, above named, are accused by the Grand Jury of the County of Esmeralda, State of Nevada, by this indictment found this 22nd day of April, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seven, of the crime of murder committed as follows to wit: The said defendants, Vincent St. John, Dan Roubesh, H. T. Jardine, Walter Campbell, Jerry Sexton, Harry Rogers, Ben Donnelly, Elmer Vice, and one Johnson whose given name is unknown, on the 10th day of March, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and seven, or thereabouts, and before the finding of this indictment, at the County of Esmeralda, State of Nevada, did then and there wilfully feloniously without authority of law, and with malice aforethought kill and murder one John Silva, a human being, all of which is contrary to the form, force and effect of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Nevada.

"A. H. Swallow, District Attorney of Esmeralda County, Nevada.

"Names of witnesses examined before the said Grand Jury, on finding the foregoing indictment: Jack Davis, W. L. Claiborne, James Bliss, Frank Branch."

Campbell was released the next day. The court held its first session on the 21st of March. The so much talked of confession did not appear; but the would-be gun shoe sleuth and aspiring McParland, a deplored degenerate of the human family, Claiborne, by name, went on the stand and testified to a conspiracy which was hellish in its entirety; a conspiracy to kill prominent men of this community, Silva among them. This plot had been promulgated in the Miners Union Hall on Saturday night in March between the hours from 11 P. M. and 3 A. M. next morning. Claiborne had been in the Union for 3 months; had never been to meetings but twice during that time, but had been taken into the confidence of the conspirators to plot to kill several men. As a matter of fact, on that eventful night there was a dance in that hall, therefore they could not conspire there. Several of the "conspirators" showed documentary evidence that they were at work. Comrade Preston was sound asleep by my side, in fact, no one of the so-called conspirators was near the hall at that time. The next day the same gang was supposed to be on a certain spot aiding, and abetting Preston, and after the deed was done, circled around him to protect him; which was sworn to by "Diamond field" Jack Davis who has been convicted of killing innocent sheepherders while they were asleep. For this unspeakable crime he was pardoned by the Governor of Idaho. A detective Bliss, who has been known in other places as Maxwell, an ex-convict from Utah, also swore to the same lie.

Both these witnesses, swore to false testimony and it was brought out on the stand that they had been at different places at the time of the shooting, therefore could not have seen the "conspirators" nor the shooting; while on the other hand an alibi was produced to show that the accused men were any other place but there. Time books were produced to show that some of the men were at work; witnesses were plentiful to swear to the whereabouts of the others, and of the whereabouts of the witnesses of the prosecution.

The session of the court was inter-

(Continued on page four.)

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respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
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In 1892 21,157
In 1896 38,564
In 1900 34,191
In 1904 34,172

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TO OUR READERS.
Owing to the removal of the Weekly
People plant, this issue is limited to
four pages. The next issue, it is hoped,
will contain six pages, as usual.

**GOMPERS AND MITCHELL; ESTES
AND HAYWOOD.**

In Morris Friedmann's book, "The
Pinkerton Labor Spy," there appear on
p. 187, the following paragraphs:
"A resident of San Francisco, George
Estes by name, recognized the principle
that LABOR, AS ORGANIZED AT THE
PRESENT TIME, IS ORGANIZED
AGAINST ITSELF, AND CANNOT
HOPE TO COPE ON A FOOTING OF
EQUALITY WITH SOLIDLY ORGAN-
IZED MONOPOLY. Mr. Estes contended
that, since capital, irrespective of the
nature of its business, was always ready
to combine with capital in order to pre-
sent a united front to labor—so LABOR,
REGARDLESS OF TRADE OR OC-
CUPATION, SHOULD UNITE AND CO-
OPERATE WITH LABOR, IN ORDER
TO PRESENT A SOLID AND INVINCIBLE
FRONT TO CAPITAL."
"Mr. Estes undertook to demonstrate
the truth of his theory by calling into
existence the United Brotherhood of
Railway Employees."
The Brotherhood became powerful on
Harriman's Southern Pacific. It was
destroyed by the Pinkertons, who sys-
tematically defamed Estes, thereby cre-
ating distrust and dissension.
It is the principle of labor organiza-
tion that Estes discovered to be wrong
that the capitalists promote. That
principle is represented by the American
Federation of Labor. This body organ-
izes labor on the basis of craft auto-
nomy, that is, each trade or craft for
itself, and the devil take the hindmost.
The ultra-capitalists grant the A. F. of
L. the closed shop, signing trade agree-
ments, forcing their employees into the
A. F. of L. unions. The ultra-capital-
ists, through the Civic Federation, pro-
tect the A. F. of L. from the onslaughts
of Post's Citizens' Industrial Associa-
tion. It is the ultra-capitalists who
give the A. F. of L. its power and enable
it to become, in the language of "The
Wall Street Journal," "the greatest bul-
work in this country against Socialism."
Vice versa, it is the principle of labor
organization put into practical execution
by Estes that meets the vigilant hos-
tility of the capitalist class. It is this
principle, logically extended, making of
it the basic framework of Socialism,
that is now on trial at Boise, Idaho.
Wm. D. Haywood, the able secretary of
the Western Federation of Miners, also
saw what Estes did. He was a co-worker
of Estes in the American Labor Union,
of which the Brotherhood of Railway
Employees was a part. The American
Labor Union espoused the principles of
industrial unionism. "The purpose of
industrial unionism," declares "The
American Labor Union Journal," Decem-
ber, 1904, "is to organize the working
class on approximately the same de-
partments of production and distribution
as those which will obtain in the Co-
operative Commonwealth." In brief,
the principles of Estes and Haywood
mean the overthrow of the capitalist
class; while those of Gompers and Mit-
chell mean its preservation. There is no
wonder then that Estes was defamed
and Haywood is threatened with judicial
murder, while Gompers and Mitchell are
feted and winned by the capitalist class,
who are solicitous for their health.

Morris Friedmann's book has done
much good in exposing the nefarious
Pinkertons; it will do an inestimable
amount of good, if it will drive home
to the working class the deep lesson
embodied in the experiences of Estes and
Haywood.

THE SITUATION AT BOISE, IDAHO.

"The Sun" on May 21 contained the
following in its report of the Haywood
trial:
"Boise, Idaho, May 20.—Should things
continue as they are now going a serious
row among the socialistic elements be-
hind the defense of Haywood, Moyer
and Pettibone may be expected.
"There are probably as many corre-
spondents for Socialist papers here as
there are for all other newspapers com-

bined. The trial has been under way
less than a fortnight and already not
more than three or four of the Socialist
correspondents are speaking to one an-
other. Those who do speak frequently
say impolite things.
"They are scrapping with counsel for
the defense also. The correspondent
for The Socialist, for example, went up
to the office of John Nugent, one of the
lawyers defending Haywood, got into
an argument and at the end of it was
thrown out of the office accompanied by
the epithet 'Traitor!'
"The correspondent of the Appeal to
Reason has no use for The Socialist,
while the chap who writes for The Peo-
ple can't see of what use the other two
are.

"The Socialist papers are interested
in the work of raising funds for the
defense, and it is possible that their
animosities may be traced to this fact.
One of the socialistic writers, the one
who was catechised by the Chief of
Police with reference to a threat he was
reported to have made contingent upon
the jury's convicting the defendant, got
a brand new idea to-day. He lost no
time when court adjourned at noon in
confering it upon one of Haywood's
lawyers.

"Say," he said, "I have been watch-
ing Lawyer Hawley closely ever since
I've been here and I can prove to you
that he is a hypnotist. Yes, sir, he is
a hypnotist. I can prove to you that
he is hypnotizing the members of the
jury."

"Is that so?" said the lawyer. "Well,
let me tell you one thing, what you
need is a padded cell."

"That, in fact, is the general opinion."
"The New York Times" of the same
date had this to say:

"The Socialist newspapers represented
here are having a fine row among them-
selves. Titus of The Socialist, a peri-
patetic publication of his own, tempo-
rarily resting at Seattle, is accused by
Shoaf, of The Appeal to Reason, the
Kansas paper, supported by Debs, of
being a traitor to the cause and rene-
gade generally. Titus fires back with
superheated shot, and they both get
after Parks, the representative of The
People, a New York concern."

The above quotations are noteworthy.
They reflect the fundamental differences
between the Socialist party politicians
and the Socialist Labor Party indus-
trialists.

The Tituses, Shoafs, Untermans, et
al, urge an armed revolt in case of a
decision unfavorable to the defense.
How such a revolt is possible, with all
the powers of state, and all the means
of transportation, communication, pro-
duction and distribution in the hands
of the capitalist government, and un-
ions organized on the craft basis, they
do not make apparent. They, in fact,
content themselves with declaring for
the impotent call to arms characteristic
of the political revolutionist, regardless
of the awful slaughter involved, delu-
ding themselves and their followers into
the belief that such a call will prove
both inspiring and successful of its
own weight. They, who profess to be
anti-catechismatists, suddenly turn
from blowing cold to blowing hot, and
favor that which they ordinarily pre-
tend to oppose.

The Parkses, on the other hand, point
out that the prosecution is planning an
outbreak. It aims to end the trial in
a pandemonium of riot and bloodshed,
during which the lives of the accused
may be sacrificed and an appalling odium
cast on the principles of industrial uni-
onism, for which they stand. The
Parkses consequently frown down on
all advocacy of physical force, as favor-
able to these plans. They refuse, in
brief, to lend their aid to the designs
evolved by Pinkerton agents provocate-
urs. They make clear that, in the
present condition of political and eco-
nomic organization, labor is not prepared
to avert the blood bath that would fol-
low the Socialist party politicians' call
to revolt. With Labor voting the police-
man's club, the militiaman's bayonet,
and the power of judge and executive
into capitalist hands; with the working-
men divided into crafts at war with each
other; with railroad workers transport-
ing armed forces, with pure and simple
hotel and restaurant workers feeding
them; with Gompers' organized scabbery
instead of industrial solidarity prevail-
ing—in brief, with capitalism dominant,
both politically and economically, to call
for armed revolt is to invite a holocaust
that will only serve to bring about the
subjugation of labor for generations to
come. The Parkses, preferring steady
class conscious industrial union education
and organization, will have none of it.
They join with the defense in consigning
those who do to padded cells. They
further join with the defense in coun-
selling calmness and restraint. Do no-
thing favorable to the prosecution. The
time is not ripe yet for offensive action.

The workingmen and workingwomen
who for years have made sacrifices to
sustain The People may once again feel
proud of its stand in this, the latest of
working class crises.

HATS OFF!

Hats off to the Finnish Landtag! It
is the first national assembly in the world
in which women deputies appear and
the first in which the Socialists are the
strongest party. There are nineteen wo-
men deputies in the Finnish Parliament.
Some are Socialists; one was a domestic
servant until she became editor of a
Socialist newspaper. The majority of
them are very young; and it is said of
all of them, "Few if any of the women
possessed external beauty, but their evi-
dent happiness in their political situa-
tion gave a certain charm to their rather
stern faces." New conditions not only
create new duties but new beauty also.
The Socialists number eighty out of 200.
Over fifty of them are manual laborers,
cabinet makers, shoe makers, house car-
penters, filers, conductors and dressmak-
ers, being among them. Their election
worries the "cultured" ruling class, who
are fearful of their interests at the
hands of the new legislators.

This combination of woman and So-
cialism presented by Finland is a cause
for congratulation. It expresses, in a
most conspicuous manner, the tendency
to return to the sex equality of primitive
communism on the higher plane of civil-
ization, that is manifesting itself, per-
haps unconsciously, in the most advanced
of modern nations. But too much im-
portance should not be attached to it.
Finland is under the absolute domination
of the Czar, who can revoke the Finnish
parliament at will, if he so choose. It
should also be borne in mind that neither
the women nor the Socialists, nor both
combined, are in an absolute majority.
Further, Finland, though advanced po-
litically, is so undeveloped industrially
and capitalistically as to be unripe for
complete Socialism; its working class
representatives cannot as a result mea-
sure up to the standards prevalent in
other countries. Under these important
circumstances much will happen or be
done that will prove disappointing to the
superficial student of great move-
ments. But there is no doubt that the
very best that can be done, under the
circumstances, will be done. Of that,
the fact that both woman and Social-
ism are so conspicuous in Finland's par-
liament, gives ample assurance. Further
assurance is found in the encouraging in-
formation that the Finnish workers are
backing up their political victories by
organizing on the economic field.
Hats off to Finland!!

DE LEON IN PASCO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Though I am somewhat late on the sub-
ject, I will state that De Leon's visit
to Pasco, Wash., was, despite opposi-
tion from all sides, a booming success.
We have here in this community a
small weekly paper suffering from some
ailment, as it occasionally dies and then
again it reappears under a new name.
Its present name is "The Pasco Ex-
press." We paid for an ad in that paper
announcing De Leon's meeting, but
when the sheet appeared on April 4,
it did not contain the ad, but instead
we found a short announcement in a
supplement to the paper, which was not
sent with all of the papers. When the
worthy editor was asked by us why he
accepted pay for ads he did not print
he put the blame on a boy. When we
asked him to give us the remaining
copies of the paper he at first made
himself busy going through all of his
pockets to see if he could find any, but
finally he told us that he had burned
them up. In spite of all this, however,
our meeting was attended by an audience
of almost one hundred persons and at the close of De Leon's
one hour and a half talk on the I. W.
W. we sold forty pamphlets, and since
that time we have received twelve sub-
scriptions to the Industrial Union Bulletin
and six to the Weekly People.

An incident possibly worth men-
tioning is that when we, the following
morning after the meeting at the depot,
bade De Leon farewell, just as he
stepped into the car, a stranger carry-
ing a bundle of old bed clothes on his
back, stepped up to me and asked "Is
that De Leon from New York?" I
answered "Yes," asking if he knew him
and he stated that he had heard him
speak many times and thought that
he was a pretty good speaker, but that
there were many better labor leaders
than him in New York. As the train
had left I thought I would try and make
myself better acquainted with the
stranger but I found him in such com-
pany that I could not approach him.
The stranger did not strike me as being
a workman and I would not be
surprised if I was told that he was one
of Sherman's Pinkertons.

E. N. L.
Pasco, Wash., May 6.

A REMINDER.

Every subscriber and reader of the
Weekly People, take notice: Remember
that it is your duty to secure one new
subscriber per month. Start in NOW.

THE GOLDFIELD CONSPIRACY
CHICAGO "JOURNAL OF FINANCE" SHOWS WHENCE ST. JOHN'S AR-
REST EMANATES.

The Journal of Finance, mouthpiece
of gamblers and speculators in "mining
properties," and published at Chicago,
recently contained in its Goldfield (Ne-
vada) correspondence, the following il-
luminating statement, after narrating,
from the mine owners' point of view, the
incidents that led up to the killing of
Silvia by Preston in self-defense:
"The Business Men's Association cau-
tioned against violence and publicly de-
nied that it purposed asking for Federal
troops, there being no militia organiza-
tion in Nevada, and let it be known that
not for a moment would it tolerate
violence. One week ago the leasers of
the district, growing restive under en-
forced idleness and burdened by the
expenses of guarding their property, be-
gan to bring pressure to bear upon the
executive committee of the Protective
Association to bring about a reopening
of the mines. There are 287 of the
leasers in this district and they consti-
tute a powerful body of men in money
and influence. The Protective Associa-
tion met this pressure by asking and
requiring a little more delay.
"The action by the leasers followed
the decision of the miners reached at a
mass meeting to secede from the I. W.
W. and leave it merely the ghost of an
organization. It followed, too, by a few
days, the disastrous crash in the stock
market of Wednesday of last week. The
miners' branch of the I. W. W., hav-
ing at their meeting last week failed
to ratify the vote of the mass meeting
for separation, prices dropped on Wed-
nesday and during the remainder of the
week.

"Hardly had the smash begun when
the executive committee of the Protec-
tive Association was informed that cer-
tain stock brokers were working hand
in glove with leaders and agitators at
the head of the I. W. W. to break the
market and cover short sales made on
the great rise which followed the action
of the mass meeting. There was a corps
of Pinkerton detectives in camp, and
they were immediately turned loose to
run down this rumor. It was substanti-
ated so far as concerned several brokers,
the evidence obtained showing positively
that the meeting which failed to ratify
the popular vote for separation had been
packed and the miners had been pre-
vented from following their rightful
leader, Acting President Mahoney, of
the Western Federation of Miners, in
order that the market might be smashed.
"Brokers who were implicated in this
proceeding were asked to appear before
the executive committee of the Protec-
tive Association at its rooms in the
Montezuma Club. They were confronted
with the proof of their acts and were
informed with impelling firmness that
if there was any more of such practices

they would be "Blue-Ticketed" out of
camp.

"Meanwhile the big net which the
executive committee of the Protective
Association had planned was drawing
closer and closer. Last Tuesday night
the meeting of the miners' branch of the
I. W. W. failed to take any action what-
ever on the strike situation. It was en-
tirely a negative affair, but for days
there have been signs of activity about
the mines and leases. Houses are put in
order and preparation made to resume
work. These signs are all apparent and
while no formal statements has been put
forth, brokers and operators have drawn
the one permissible deduction, and since
my last report stocks after holding
steady at low prices during the early
part of the week have for the past three
days been steadily advancing until high
levels are again being reached.

"When Silvia was murdered there were
rumors of a confession by him implicating
as members of a conspiracy ten of the
most active and pernicious agitators who
have dominated the I. W. W. in the
district. The report was quickly stifled,
but ever since the Silvia murder a force
of Pinkerton detectives has been at work.

"It may be stated that these detec-
tives have substantiated the allegations
of a conspiracy to commit ten murders,
a conspiracy formed and fostered within
the hierarchy of the I. W. W. Last
evening 26 witnesses went quietly to
the county seat at Hawthorne to give
evidence before a special grand jury on
the subject of this conspiracy. The ten
leaders of the I. W. W., the same men
who have been using this labor trouble
as a lever for stock market jobbery, are
slated for indictment. So confident is
the Protective Association that all of
these men will be indicted before to-
night that the word has gone forth
quietly that the mines will reopen next
week.

"According to the program, the ten
alleged conspirators will be arrested on
Sunday and quietly taken from camp to
Hawthorne jail. IF THIS PROGRAM
IS CARRIED OUT IT WILL LEAVE
ACTING PRESIDENT MAHONEY, OF
THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF
MINERS, IN CHARGE OF THE SITU-
ATION. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE
DIFFICULTY HE HAS LABORED
EARNESTLY FOR A QUICK AND
PERMANENT SETTLEMENT, AND
HIS ENMITY TO THE I. W. W. IS
NOT CONCEALED.

"IT WAS MAHONEY WHO ORGAN-
IZED THE MINERS' MASS MEETING
TWO WEEKS AGO AND GOT THE
VOTE FOR SEPARATION FROM THE
I. W. W. IT WAS HE WHO PRE-
VENTED ANY ACTION BEING
TAKEN LAST TUESDAY EVENING.
HE IS ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT
AT ONCE AND FOR ALL TIME."

THE MOVING FUND
ESTIMATED AMOUNT NOW WELL IN SIGHT—\$45.00 REQUIRED.

The Moving Fund is now practically
all in hand; \$45.00 are still required to
complete the estimated amount, \$3,000.
There should be no letup in contributions
until the remainder is added to the
amount already collected. Every penny
will be needed in the work of removal.
Send it in. Whoop it up and make the
homestretch a whopper!
List No. 272, Birmingham, Ala.,
J. Stonnont, \$1; Mrs. H. Engel 1.50
List No. 327, Saginaw, Mich., H.
Ulbricht, \$1; C. Neumeier,
50c; F. Heidman, 50c; J.
Ingram, 25c; P. Conley, 25c;
H. Krieg, 10c; W. Voss, 10c;
E. Kress, 15c..... 2.85
List No. 455, New York, N. Y.,
J. Dausch, 25c; S. Walkum,
20c; J. Greenfeld, 25c; B.
Tambresz, 20c; F. Widzms,
25c; K. Tomberg, 20c; E.
Poppell, \$1; J. Emersohn,
25c; L. Evenni, 25c; J.
Sukys, 25c; J. Grinnin, 25c;
K. Brau, 10c; J. Boto, 15c; P.
Yongotis, 10c; W. Karpan-
sens, 15c; K. Buide, 25c; J.
Ischalkowsky, 5c; T. Dabel,
25c; B. Valvado, 25c; F.
Rivan, 10c; T. Rimain, 5c;
J. Smith, 10c; P. Ringald, 25c. 5.15

British Columbia, Vancouver,
R. Ottom, \$5..... 5.00
California, Fieldburk, J. Ocan-
der, \$1; San Francisco, F.
Carroll, \$2 3.00
Massachusetts, Boston, J. John-
son, \$1 1.00
New York, Brooklyn, O. Hughes,
\$2; J. Lindgren, \$1; New York,
N. Y., "Giving a Lift," \$1;
"J. H. M.," \$8; "Arndt," \$1;
P. Augustine, \$5; B. Klawan-
sky, \$1; New York, Yonkers,
P. Jacobson, \$11.00..... 28.00
Ohio, Hamilton, Sect. Hamilton,
S. L. P., \$2.25..... 2.25
Rhode Island, Providence, B.
Murray, \$5; J. Teach, \$2; G.
Stery, 50c..... 7.50
Texas, Houston, J. Beldon, \$1..... 1.00
Virginia, Roanoke, E. Smith,
25c; Emile Schmidt, 25c; H.
Ulrich, 25c; W. Welsh, 25c;
J. Goodman, 25c..... 1.25
Total 50.00
Previously acknowledged 2,896.38
Grand Total \$2,955.98
A. C. Kihn, Secy.-Treas.
Press Security League.
Friday, May 24, 1907.

NEW REPORT FROM NEW QUARTERS
SHOULD BE A RECORD BREAKER—LAST ONE FROM OLD PLACE IS A
GOOD ONE.

For the week ending May 23rd, we
received 194 subs to the Weekly People
and 44 mail subs to the Daily People,
a total of 238.
The Weekly People subs by States
were: Ala. 2, Ariz. 1, Cal. 24, Colo. 5,
Conn. 9, Idaho 1, Ill. 18, Ind. 6, Ky. 1,
La. 2, Mass. 12, Mich. 6, Minn. 1, Mo. 9,
Mont. 5, Neb. 1, N. H. 11, N. J. 6,
N. Y. 16, Ohio 14, Ore. 1, Penn. 10,
R. I. 1, Tex. 5, Tenn. 1, Utah 2, Va. 2,
Wash. 18, W. Va. 1, Wis. 2, Wyo. 1.

Conn. 9, Idaho 1, Ill. 18, Ind. 6, Ky. 1,
La. 2, Mass. 12, Mich. 6, Minn. 1, Mo. 9,
Mont. 5, Neb. 1, N. H. 11, N. J. 6,
N. Y. 16, Ohio 14, Ore. 1, Penn. 10,
R. I. 1, Tex. 5, Tenn. 1, Utah 2, Va. 2,
Wash. 18, W. Va. 1, Wis. 2, Wyo. 1.

LETTER-BOX
OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS
LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE
AND ADDRESS.

T. C. CLEVELAND, O.—There is no
"unorganizable proletariat." The word
proletariat implies "organizableness," as
gun powder implies explosiveness.

A. J. D., TACOMA, WASH.—"Mental
reservation" is the term given to the
Jesuit practice of acting in a way that
conveys one idea, but reserving in the
actor's mind a contrary or different idea
or purpose.

A. R., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The
term "survival of the fittest" is an ele-
gant term. It was coined by Herbert
Spencer. Whether he meant the term to
convey the idea it generally and wrong-
fully conveys we know not. The proper
sense of the term is that the life which
is fit for its surroundings survives, the
life unfit for its surroundings goes out.
That by no means implies that what
survives is necessarily desirable. Nor
does it mean that bad surroundings are
sacred. The term implies a warning to
man that he improve his surroundings
in such way that the fit to survive be
also the desirable.

E. L., EVANSVILLE, IND.—Mono-
gamy exists to-day in name only. What
actually exists to-day is polygamy and
polyandry. Monogamy can not really
exist until woman is economically free.

J. B., BUTTE, MONT.—There is no
difference between the man who points
to an increase in the number of dollars
the wage slave of Butte gets, and the
man who proposes to increase the free
coinage of silver regardless of the de-
preciating purchasing power of the dol-
lar. The quondam "gold bug" who now
prates about "higher wages" regardless
of the great depreciated purchasing
power of the unit of the said wages is a
"gold bug" turned "free coinage" of
silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

E. W. W., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The ar-
rest of St. John and his friends in Gold-
field is but a link in the conspiracy of
which the arrest with intended murder
of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone was
the first link, and the conduct of Sher-
man, Mahoney, O'Neill, Kirwan, et al, in
the matter of the late Chicago I. W. W.
convention was the second link. The
conspiracy looked and looks to enascu-
late the I. W. W.

C. C. D., NEW ORLEANS, LA.—1. As
answered just above to the San Jose
inquirer. 2. In cases like this it is im-
material whether ignorance or corrup-
tion guides the labor leader. The re-
sult is the same. Speculation upon
whether it is ignorance that ails the labor
leader, or malice, is all the more idle
seeing that the ignorant labor leader
uniformly grows malicious.

W. J. G., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—1. As
answered above to the New Orleans and
just before him to the San Jose corre-
spondent. 2. Keep a mind serene. The
alliance between the A. F. of L. leaders
and the Civic Federation and Mine Own-
ers' Association capitalists will no more
scuttle the I. W. W. than the gathering
of all the fleas, that afflict a dog, into
the tail of the dog, as he walks into
the water to drown the vermin, implies
the dog's death. On the contrary. As
such gathering of fleas is a precursor to
their death, such an alliance as that be-
tween the A. F. of L. "labor leaders"
and the capitalists portends the ap-
proaching death of the reign of both.
Social evolution works towards the for-
mation of that economic organization
which Marx's genius foretold is the nec-

A. L. A., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—
Read, or, rather, study Lewis H. Mor-
gan's "Ancient Society." It is a work
indispensable towards understanding
how true is the statement that the So-
cialist party's sociology is as visionary
as would be the geography of the man
who were to imagine that he could
reach Europe from New York in a row
boat.

"STUDENT," MADISON, WIS.—De
Leon's address to the students of the
University of Utah was on the Law of
Value. It will be reconstructed with the
aid of the notes furnished him from
Salt Lake. It will be published in The
People. When? Can't tell. Soon as
possible.

"READER," DENVER, COLO.—Bal-
zac's "Human Comedy" is first class
reading. Most of the stories are fit
companion pieces to George Eliot's "The
Mill on the Floss" and "Middlemarch."
These works depict the economic psy-
chology of the bourgeois. For the psy-
chology proper of the bourgeois—his
superficial nature and boastful vain
glory—get a good English translation of
Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"
(The Would-be Nobleman Bourgeois).

T. A. F., VANCOUVER, B. C.—Jeh-
ring's "Der Kampf ums Recht" (The
Struggle for Right) has certainly been
translated into English. Get it.

G. A., OAKLAND, CAL.—Such an er-
ror is unpardonable at this late date.
"Price" is one thing; "Value" is an-
other. The value of a commodity de-
pends upon the amount of human labor
socially necessary for its reproduction.
The price of the same commodity coin-
cides, in the long run, with its value,
except in the instance of the commodity
"labor power" whose price steadily falls
below its value. Although the price of
all commodities, labor power excepted,
coincides in the long run with its value,
the price runs above, or falls below the
value, obedient to the perturbing causes
of the market. These causes center in
the ups-and-downs of the relation there
exists between the supply of and the
demand for the goods. It is for this
reason that the price of labor-power
steadily declines dragging down its value.
Economic causes that are natural,
and economic causes that are artifi-
cially instigated by political forces, con-
spire to affect the price of labor power
adversely.

M. S., REDLANDS, CAL.—We are not
aware that Ernst Haeckel takes any
position that can be positively stated to
be for or against Socialism.

L. L., FAIRBANKS, ALASKA.—
Whether the principle of Right and
Wrong is unchangeable? Suppose you
answer the question yourself from the
following two sets of facts:
A soldier, lying desperately wounded
on the battlefield, is shot dead by his
fleeing comrades. The act is called
"giving the coup de grace" (the blow of
mercy).
The wilful killing of a man is called
"murder."

"ELIZABETH," SAN FRANCISCO,
CAL.—When the Japanese General Ku-
roki said: "Disarmament? Why, cer-
tainly. Wouldn't we soldiers be happy?"
He simply indicated that Japan was
abreast of our "civilization" in hypoe-
rissy as well as in other things.

ready. Five cents a copy, \$3.50 per 100.
To all our friends, we have a request
to make: Send us a remittance on your
accounts. We shall need funds during
the moving period and immediately
after; so help us out all that you pos-
sibly can.

THE BURNING QUESTION
—OF—
TRADES UNIONISM
—By—
DANIEL DE LEON

The author goes into a searching
analysis of unionism, showing the mis-
takes which have been incurred, and set-
ting forth the correct tactics for the
economic organizations of labor.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,
26 New Reade Street, New York.

ADAM AND EVE; AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

(From the German by Fred Fellerman.)

(Concluded.)

The most simple, and yet the most natural explanation of the myth of the serpent, is given by the naive illustrations of the German Bibles of Luther's time. They show us Eve in conversation with a serpent, which has a human head. In the Egyptian pantheon men sometimes are represented with heads of animals, but sometimes reversely, animals are represented with human heads. After the exodus from Egypt, Moses and the Hebrews were evidently familiar with similar representations. But it was not necessary at all to have lived in Egypt in order to combine man and animal into a single being. There is a wide range of savages and barbarians who consider animals as their ancestors, bear their names, and carry, in certain ceremonies of their cult, masks which represent the head or body of that animal. But of all the animals the serpent is selected most often. R. Smith informs us that several Arabic tribes bear the names of various serpents. Very likely it was the kinsmen of a "serpent" clan who persuaded Adam and Eve to revolt against the Jahve-Elohim, their lords and masters, and the possessors of Paradise. Only upon this assumption became plausible the words which Jahve-Elohim spoke to the serpent: "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed" (Gen. III, 15), that is, I shall cause war between your two clans.

During their captivity in Egypt the Israelites were very likely often subjected to severe punishment because they had eaten of fruits, whose enjoyment was the privilege of their lords. The punishment meted out was—as was customary also in Rome—to take them out of the pleasure gardens, in which work was comparatively easy, and send them into the country where they had to perform considerably harder work. This makes self-explanatory the passage in which Jahve-Elohim speaks to Adam: "Cursed is the ground for thy sake, in sorrow shalt thou eat of it all the days of thy life. Thorns also and thistles shall it bring forth to thee and thou shalt eat the herb of the field. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread" (Gen. III, 17-19). Very likely, one or several such happenings have given the kernel to the myth around which other details then grouped themselves. For the rest, abstract expressions like the knowledge of good and evil, fit considerably better in the mouth of an Egyptian priest, than in the mouth of a Semitic barbarian.

In order to explain the origin of human misery, the myth of disobedience and the fall of the first human pair is perhaps of great importance from a religious point of view—just as, in its repetition, the myth of Ham is important, because it represents the slavery of a whole race as fully justified—yet, from a historical viewpoint it possesses less worth; as many of its details have hitherto been very little observed.

Verse 24 of Genesis II says: "The man shall leave his father and his mother and cleave unto his wife; consequently the wife does not leave her parents and pleads not meekly like Ruth: 'For whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge, thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.' The woman therefore was not as yet dependent upon the man. But verse 16 of the third chapter shows that the position of woman has entirely changed, because the Jahve-Elohim announce to her that from now on "thy desire shall be to thy husband and he shall rule over thee," that is, the man has now become the head of the family.

The two quoted verses indicate that within the bosom of the family an entire revolution had been accomplished. On account of his studies of the Greek legends, Bachofen had arrived at the conclusion, that the patriarchal family must have been preceded by another form of the family in which the woman held sway over the man, and, to use a Biblical expression, that his desire was subordinate to hers. After observations carried on for many years concerning the customs of the Indians, Morgan has come to the same conclusion. Where the mother-right existed, the woman remained in her family, in her clan, and the man must "leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife." Before the fall of man Eve was the mistress, "despota," as the

Spartans say, with whom the primitive customs have prevailed for a longer time. For this reason the tempter addresses her; Adam "obeys her word," she commands and suffers doubly for the committed fault; she loses her authority over man and receives bodily punishment; in sorrow she shall bring forth children.

Robertson Smith finds that the name Eve points at the family with mother-right; the word stands for "Hawwa;" the Hebrew name for Eve has been formed by the change of sound and the added feminine ending of the word "hagg," which originally signified maternal relationship. Besides, there are various other traces in the Bible which indicate the family under mother-right. When Abraham ordered his oldest servant to fetch a wife for his son, the latter remarked that it would be necessary for Isaac to move into the country of his intended wife. (Gen. XXIV, 5.) The wife of Samson, who is a daughter of the Philistines, remains living with her people and Samson visits her there. (Judges XV.) In our own days Duveyrier has found that, with the Tuaregs, mother-right is still in existence, but has reached its last stage of development.

The issuance of Eve from a rib of Adam before the fall of man, is an anachronism. Such a myth could not be developed, unless the family of father-right had been established, and the wife had transmigrated into the dwelling of her husband, no longer as his equal and co-ordinate, but as a subservient person, over whom and her children he possessed the right of life and death. According to Roman law the position of the wife in the family was equal to that of a daughter; "loco filiae," so that by a legal fiction, she became the sister of her own children. The primitive intellect of the Semites had to explain in a way more coarse and palpable than a legal formula, the subordinate of a wife to her husband, and so they permitted the wife to be issued from her husband's side, as a child is issued from the mother's womb.

But, although the wife did not issue from her husband's body, she did, nevertheless, issue from his moneybag. During the first period of father-right the man either bought his wife with presents, as Isaac did, or he had to serve for her like Jacob. Homer applies to young girls the epithet, "Alfesia," "the fetcher of cattle," because they were exchanged for cattle; in several languages the expression "to affiancé" means to give a pledge. As the father of the family possessed the right over life and death of his children, this right was transferred to the buyer of a daughter, who thenceforth had the right of a father. In order to interpolate an explanation of the authority of the man, he adopted his wife and took her as a daughter in his dwelling. That Genesis permits Eve to spring from a rib, is undoubtedly a sham adoption of the wife by the man, which was customary with the Semites in the early period of the family of father-right.

IV. The Myth of Cain and Abel. This myth, which has become, since Byron, the favorite theme for the poetical treatment of the devil, is remarkable for its great unity; the details which it relates, are not of foreign origin, but evidently originated in the bosom of the Semitic nation, or at least, in a nation of herdsmen, who were hostile to the settled life of the husbandmen.

Diodorus of Sicily relates, that in his time, the tribes of the Nabatae Semites had forbidden, on penalty of death, the sowing of wheat, the planting of trees and the building of houses. At a certain period of their history, the Hebrews must have entertained an intense hatred against the tilling of the soil, which made their nomadic life impossible and which kept their herds off from the tilled ground. Every cultivation of the soil meant for them a restriction of the right of pasture, which, for a pastoral people, is the first and most important of rights.

Genesis relates, that Abraham and Lot had to part from each other, because their herdsmen were continually fighting about the pastures and springs; likewise had Esau and Jacob to part from each other. (Gen. XIII and XXXVI.) But more often must it have come to quarrels and fights between herdsmen and husbandmen, because the latter claimed it as their right not to allow herds on their cultivated fields. Very likely, at one of these encounters the husbandman, Cain, killed the herdsmen, Abel, whose animals had torn down the fence and browsed the crops.

The Kalewala, the epic poem of the people of Finland, relates the story of a fratricide, which, in its description of bloody brutality, reveals to us perhaps that about which Genesis is silent.

"The proud sheep of Untamo browsed the oats which Kalewo had sown, the wild dog of Kalewo tore to pieces the sheep of Untamo. Untamo became angry and threatened Kalewo, his natural brother, with death. He swore to tear down the house, to murder in it big and small; to exterminate all its inhabitants and to burn it to ashes. And he equipped his people, to the strong ones he gave swords, to the weak ones and the children he gave spears, and he went to a bloody fight, to a war of life and death against the son of his mother. . . . They reached the place. . . . They cut Kalewo's people into pieces slaughtered the great race, burned his dwelling and levelled it with the sterile ground. A single woman escaped the butchery, a woman, with a child in her lap." (XXXI Runo.)

The God of a pastoral people could certainly not help but side with his people against the party of the husbandmen, and Jahve also acts accordingly: "And the Lord had respect unto Abel and to his offering;—but unto Cain and his offering he had no respect." (Gen. IV, 4, 5.)

The murder of Abel must be avenged. But the revenge for blood, that first conception of retributive justice which rises obscurely in the human brain, is not executed in its full severity when it concerns members of the same family, or the same tribe. The cause of this offence against the simple and inexorable logic of the savages and barbarians is simply as follows: All kinsmen of a clan trace their origin back to a common ancestress, the same blood pulsates in the veins of all; to spill this blood is in their eyes the greatest crime which they can commit. A savage may in a fit of insane rage kill a member of his own family, but he never will consent to it deliberately. He will refuse to stain himself with the blood of a member of his family, even if it called for to avenge the death of a relative. Banishment is the only punishment which primitive people impose upon him who has taken the life of a member of the clan. Should, however, the murderer be a stranger, then the revenge for blood must be executed in its severest form; blood for blood, and death for death.

But even banishment is a terrible punishment. He who is punished with it roves about unaided and a fugitive; he becomes a "wolf-head" a "wolf head," as the old Saxons say; he is without protection against the clans which surround him and from which he has been expelled. When informed of his fate Cain trembles and weeps. "My punishment is greater than I can bear," he painfully cries. "I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth; and it shall come to pass that everyone that findeth me shall slay me." (Gen. IV, 13 and 14.)

Savages pursue every stranger whom they meet on their grounds, as a wild animal. If the American Indians encountered a stranger for the first time upon their grounds, they cut off his nose and then sent him back to the chieftain of his tribe with the message that if he were encountered a second time upon their grounds he would be scalped. Jahve, to whom Cain complains of his sorrows and who on this occasion represents the council of the elders of the clan, does not want the death of the fratricide and "sets a mark upon Cain, lest any finding him should kill him." Yes, he even threatens: "Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold." (Gen. IV, 15.) That is, Cain's death shall be avenged by seven other persons. The mark Jahve placed upon him served him as a passport and enabled him to get through the territory occupied by the various tribes and to reach the land Nod, the land of fugitives, which was located beyond Eden, towards the East.

In the land of Nod Cain settles down, builds a city and becomes the progenitor of a new line. Out of aversion many of his descendants return to pastoral life, the others develop themselves in the direction which their ancestor had taken. One of them, Tubal-Cain, discovers the art of forging brass and iron. Agriculture, and the art of working metals and building cities, makes Cain's progeny so powerful and feared, that Lamech, a descendant in the fifth generation, proudly boasts that he can avenge an insult seventy-seven times. The pastoral god Jahve satisfied himself with

the simple revenge, "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth;" in his threat he only promised seven deaths for one. The myth of Cain, which has been so ludicrously conceived by the bourgeois poets, means simply the triumph of agriculture over pastoral life.

GERMANS AWAKING

To the True Mission of the Socialist Labor Party, Despite Volkszeitung Influences.

The Belleville, Ill., "Tageblatt and Arbeiter Zeitung" of the third ult., contained the following significant indication that the Germans, long held subject to "Volkszeitung" influence, are waking up:

Daniel De Leon of New York, sometime professor at Columbia University, and at present editor of the New York Daily and Weekly People, will speak Monday, May 6th, at 8 o'clock at the Budweiser Garden Theatre. The public in general, and the working class, in particular, is invited.

De Leon occupies a peculiar position in the American labor movement. The two publications named above are owned and controlled by the Socialist Labor Party, which has also several other publications. These exert so great an influence upon the world of labor to-day that wherever the editor of the "People" goes he is loved and hated, honored and feared. To be acquainted with the man and the cause he represents is to love both. But to be a defender of the fortifications which he is storming and which are blocking the path of human progress means to hate and fear him.

There are in the United States about 26,000,000 of wage workers. Of these barely 2,000,000 are organized in the "craft unions" of the American Federation of Labor. And to maintain themselves these unions must build every conceivable kind of barrier to keep out the 24,000,000 unorganized. High initiation fees, limitation of the number of apprentices, and other such methods are used for this purpose.

But if the union members strike for higher wages or better conditions the unorganized must assist them by striking also or be called "scab."

"Union wrecker" is the term usually hurled at De Leon and the Socialist Labor Party. But neither De Leon, nor the party for which he speaks are more responsible for the wrecking of unions, than are those who warn a ship's crew of danger guilty of the wrecking of the ship upon the rocks.

Machines have relegated dozens of skilled trades to the past. And the end has not been reached. Shoemakers, tailors and glove makers have become factory workers—mere parts of the machines. Wherever electricity is applied to transportation it means a dismal ending to the careers of engineers, boilermakers, and machinists. Stone masons are protesting against the use of cement and concrete because they make their skill and experience superfluous. The linotype operator thrusts out the printer and then objects to the teaching of his trade to children at school. Shall the experience of the craftsman, secured by years of painstaking effort, be pushed aside as worthless? Yes; trades and with them trades unions, are in natural course of industrial evolution coming to their end.

The "Labor Question" presses more and more to its solution. No one can take a neutral stand.

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Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year\$2.50
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Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year 1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 616 East 6th st., N. Y., per year 1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwell ave., Providence, R. I., per year25

He who comes in contact with workmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers, and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade St., New York.

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URIAH STEPHENS, FONDER KNIGHTS OF LABOR

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

(Republished from "The People," November 11, 1894.)

Although barely twelve years have elapsed since the death of Uriah S. Stephens, yet this leading figure in the labor movement of America seems to be almost forgotten. It was, accordingly, a difficult task to gather reliable information upon the life and work of Stephens, all the more so seeing that most of the notices hitherto published upon him proceeded either from hostile and capitalist sources, or from the superficial pens of newspaper reporters.

His Character.

Stephens was an exceptional figure among the leaders of labor in America. He did not covet office; he hated adulation so much fished for by others; his one aim was the founding of an organization to free the wage slaves from the yoke of capitalism. It was his belief that this object could be best obtained behind the thick veil of secrecy, and it broke his heart, when, under the leadership of his successor, Powderly, the order was made public.

Early History.

Stephens was born on August 3, 1821, on a farm in the vicinity of Cape May, N. J. His father and his grandfather joined the Revolutionary Army of Washington; and his mother was from a New Jersey Quaker family.

Upon the close of his school days, young Stephens was sent to a Baptist seminary, the intention being that he should take the cloth.

With the death of his father, however, his widowed mother found herself unable to defray Stephens' expenses at the seminary, and he was apprenticed in a tailoring shop.

Approaching Manhood.

This change did not end Stephens' ambition as a student. He read extensively in his leisure hours and stored his mind with valuable information. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia, where he lived to the last, with the exception of the interval between 1853 and 1858. During these five years Stephens made a trip around the world, visiting the West Indies, Central America, Mexico, England, Germany, Belgium, and returned via California.

Enters Upon Work.

Upon his return from this extensive peregrination Stephens first sought to interest some capitalists in the South for the purpose of draining the North of the numerous unemployed, whose competition for work was playing havoc with the labor market.

He failed in this and forthwith joined the abolitionists and stumped the field for Fremont, and subsequently for Lincoln. Upon Lincoln's election, Stephens visited him in Washington and urged him to confiscate the estates of the southern slaveholders and place them in the hands of the negroes, who were to be emancipated and clothed with the suffrage.

Approaches the Labor Movement.

It was not until 1869, that Stephens addressed himself to the labor problem proper. To this step he was moved more particularly by the tailor Eccarius, whose acquaintance Stephens made in London. Eccarius was a member of the General Council of the International Workingmen's Association, and he was in the habit of supplying Stephens with literature.

Among the pamphlets sent to Stephens by Eccarius was the Communist manifesto issued by Marx and Engels. This work made a strong impression upon Stephens; in later years he admitted that he drew his plan of agitation and organization, and especially the philosophy upon which he reared the Order of the Knights of Labor, from that great Socialist work.

The Pure and Simple Trade Union.

Stephens clearly saw that the trade union, in the form it was imported from England, was utterly unfit to successfully cope with capitalism. His keen eye detected quickly the two fatal defects of the old style, or "Pure and Simple Trade Unionism."

He saw in the first place that the "pure and simple" trade union was an attempt to establish a way of living for the workers within the framework of capitalism, and that that was an Utopian impossibility, seeing that the capitalist system steadily and irresistibly knocked the bottom from under the union through the large displacements of labor by machinery and by the concentration of industry in the hands of ever fewer capitalists. In sight of this, all attempts on the part of the workers to even keep what they have, let alone emancipate themselves, while the capitalist system lasted, he quickly felt to be preposterous, and he realized that nothing short of the overthrow of the capitalist and wages system would fill the bill.

The organization which he proceeded to set up declared, accordingly, that it

aimed at the abolition of wage slavery, and at the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

In the second place, Stephens perceived that the "pure and simple" trade union organized to fight the capitalist in the shop alone, was natural enough in England, where the workers were disfranchised originally, and where the franchise given later was not, effectually, much freer. To establish a similar labor organization here in America, where universal manhood suffrage did exist, was self-evidently not only not natural but positively an unnatural aping of England, and a stupid hamstringing of the organization of labor here.

Accordingly, the organization which he contemplated was intended to unite the political with the economic movement, for the purpose of capturing the public powers, and with the aid of that powerful lever to place upon the statute books the laws that should overthrow capitalism and free the toiling class.

Knights of Labor.

Proceeding from these two fundamental principles, and attaching to them a third, that of secrecy, Stephens drew up the secret work and constitution of the order of the Knights of Labor. This was done in the external form of the secret societies of Free Masons, but upon the philosophic principles of Socialism. With this draft he held an initial meeting with some friends and workmen one evening at his home.

He pledged them all to the deepest secrecy and started with them the first local assembly.

All those present at that meeting were engaged in the tailoring trade; Stephens read a long address to them, described the situation of labor and pointed out the radical defects of all other existing forms of organization. These meetings were continued in the winter indoors, and in the summer at a secluded spot in Fairmount Park, pickets being thrown out to signal the approach of strangers.

This first local assembly was organized in January, 1870.

The name adopted for the organization was "Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor." This name was never to be uttered outside of the assemblies, and was never to be set on paper. Letterheads and other documents were furnished with five stars (*****) in lieu of the order's name.

Growth of the Order.

At that time there was a Cutters' Union in Philadelphia. Soon the best and most intelligent members were enrolled in the K. of L.

From other trades likewise, especially the machinists and shoemakers' the best elements were drawn into the order, these members remained in their formal unions and influenced their conduct.

Stephens, whose superior information and natural powers gave him the lead, remained the soul of the movement. His honor and inspiring presence held the movement together and imparted to it an unquestioned purity of aims as well as uniformity of action.

Among the first trades to organize as K. of L. were the ship carpenters and caulkers of Philadelphia. One day, without the knowledge of Stephens, these started on a parade through the city. Stephens heard of it, left the shop, and hastened to the parade and induced it quickly to enter a hall.

Once inside, he caused the doors to be closed and addressed the men in burning words upon the folly of labor's parading its weakness, or of notifying the bosses of its strength, and thus affording them time to prepare. From that day no K. of L. parades were seen for many a year.

Stephens turned his particular attention to the Kensington shawl weavers, who, of all Philadelphia workers, received the poorest pay.

He visited these victims of capitalism in their own homes, picked out from among them a sufficient number of the most intelligent and organized them into the order. Thereupon, he took up the carpet weavers, agitated in the same way among them and organized them finally.

After this the K. of L. local assemblies sprouted up rapidly in Philadelphia and vicinity.

In a few years they numbered sixty-four. With this number, Stephens organized the first district assembly, whose secret work likewise was prepared by himself. The district assembly consisted of three delegates from each local assembly.

Its purpose was to initiate the men deeper in the aims and objects of the order and the labor movement.

Of course, Stephens was the first district master-workman.

In that capacity he labored unceasingly in training reliable and fit organizers. He chose with predilection young men of migratory instincts. He took them singly, and during extensive walks drilled into them their duties and the work he expected of them. Just as soon as he considered a disciple sufficiently equipped he caused him to move on and to carry into the remotest corners of the land the glad tidings of the approaching deliverance from the yoke of capital.

These apostles were kept in direct contact with Stephens by letters, through which he carried on further his system of tuition.

Not less active was Stephens among the women than among the men. He carried on among them an untiring agitation. The first he organized were the women working in the shoe factories. A year after their local assembly was first set up, it consisted of 1,200 members. Toward the end of 1872, D. A. 1 was composed of more than 100 local assemblies with an aggregate membership of over 20,000.

The influence of this extensive secret organization in Philadelphia was great; it was felt by the foremen and bosses everywhere, but such was the spirit of unity and discipline that prevailed so long as Stephens was at the head of the organization that its secrecy was preserved inviolate.

Above all, Stephens sought to avoid strikes. He energetically opposed them. He knew they were doubtful weapons, whose effect at best could only be temporarily good.

All the while Stephens' work was carried on with wonderful abnegation. His dislike was great to hear or see his name in public. Unlike so many others at the head of labor organizations who love above all to see themselves in print and fish after notoriety, Stephens avoided notoriety.

He justly held that the influence for good of a leader of labor was seriously impaired by notoriety.

These excellent qualities of the head and heart added great weight to his influence. His honor was above suspicion, and when he found it necessary to remind the officers of the order of their duty, his words carried a weight that was irresistible.

The First Annual Message.

It was on January 12, 1871, that Stephens issued to the order his first annual message. It was a master work. It contains in rough outlines the Socialist criticism of existing conditions and the Socialist solution of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and the practical methods to reach that goal, to wit: unceasing agitation to the end of unifying the proletarians of all countries. Stephens in this message declares the necessity of the workers of all trades joining hands, of abnegation, and of solidarity.

No worker, he insists, should consider himself superior to any other. The pride of the skilled worker over the unskilled he pronounces a great stumbling block in the way of the organization of the masses, and of the deliverance of all, for which reason he pressed the organization of mixed local assemblies, composed of all sorts of trades—the trade assemblies he favored only under special conditions, because, he points out, in them matters of principle are generally overlooked and often sacrificed to trade matters, to the injury of both. This, notwithstanding, he advises the building of trade assemblies, for the reason that it was easier to gather people of the same trade than of different ones. His argument in favor of the mixed assemblies closed with this climax: "Tear the deceitful mask off the face of the modern system, and recognize the fact that the humblest day-laborer is as important to the existence and welfare of human society as the most skilled and intelligent artisan in any field of industry."

On the Stump.

Seven years, from 1871 to 1878, did Stephens devote his whole energies to the organization of the order. When the Greenback movement sprang up he espoused the cause after the word "Labor" was, through his efforts, incorporated with the name of the political party to which that movement gave birth. He was, much against his will, put up as the "Greenback Labor Party" candidate for Congress in the Fifth Pennsylvania District. During the campaign he stumped the whole district, and many an evening he spoke at two, and even at three, distantly located places. His speeches contributed greatly toward enlightening the Pennsylvania workers on their political power and rights, and he received a good vote, though not enough to elect.

His Withdrawal.

In the meantime the order had spread

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6
 New Reade street, New York.
 S. L. P. OF CANADA.
 National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798
 Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
 2-6 New Reade street, New York City
 (The Party's literary agency.)
 Notice—For technical reasons no party
 announcements can go in that are not
 in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The Virginia State Executive Committee met at 923 E. Main street, Richmond, Sunday, May 19, Jos. E. Madison presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From Frank Bohn, National Secretary, dated April 30, acknowledging receipt of State Secretary's report on the labor movement in Virginia. From Section Norfolk County, remitting \$4.80 for forty due stamps and nominating Section Newport News for the seat of the State Executive Committee. From Section Newport News, nominating Section Norfolk County for seat of the S. E. C. From Sections Roanoke and Richmond, nominating Section Newport News for seat of S. E. C.

Sections Newport News and Norfolk County having been nominated for the seat of the S. E. C. the State Secretary was instructed to issue a call for a general vote of the membership in the State on the seat of the S. E. C., said vote returnable June 15, 1907. In order to expedite matters he was also instructed to request Sections Newport News and Norfolk County to nominate each two candidates for State Secretary, sending in their names when reporting the vote for the seat of the S. E. C., so that immediately after the canvass of the vote for the seat of the S. E. C. the names of the candidates for State Secretary of the chosen Section may be submitted to a general vote of the membership in the State, said vote returnable July 20, 1907.

The State Secretary was authorized to send to the Sections in the State the record of Section Norfolk County from its organization to its suspension by the S. E. C.

Financial report for month of April, 1907: Receipts, \$7.20; no disbursements, cash in hand, \$37.51.

NOMINATION OF STUTTGART DELEGATES.

The following nominations for delegates to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, have been so far received:

Frank Bohn—Sections Boston, Mass., Cleveland, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal.; Globe, Ark.; Somerville, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; New York City, N. Y.

H. J. Brimble—Section Louisville, Ky. J. Connolly—Section Hudson Co., Branch I, N. Y.

D. De Leon—Sections New Bedford, Mass.; Boston, Mass.; Plainfield, N. J.; Providence, R. I.; Seattle, Wash.; Cleveland, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal.; Newport News, Va.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Antonio, Texas; El Paso Co., Cal.; Hudson Co., Br. I, N. Y.; Roanoke, Va.; Globe, Ark.; Winona, Minn.; Fall River, Mass.; Somerville, Mass.; Scandinavian, N. Y.; Hamilton, Ohio; New Haven, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Richmond, Va.; Louisville, Ky.; Allentown, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Kings County, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md. Members-at-large: A. S. Dowler, Tex.; J. W. McAlarney, Pa.; J. Sugram, C. Newman, O. Tieske, H. Ulbricht, A. Melius of Michigan.

J. Ebert—Section Plainfield, N. J. J. Goerke—Section Hamilton, Ohio. J. T. Hunter—Section Providence, R. I. E. Koeppe, Section Los Angeles, Cal. H. Kuhn—Section Newport News, Va.; San Antonio, Tex.; El Paso Co., Cal.; Winona, Minn.; New Haven, Conn.; Richmond, Va.; Allentown, Pa.; Baltimore, Md. Members-at-large: A. S. Dowler, Tex.; J. Sugram, C. Newman, O. Tieske, H. Ulbricht of Michigan.

H. A. Muller, of Richmond, Va.—Section Roanoke, Va.

B. Reinstein—Sections Worcester, Mass.; Paterson, N. J.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kings Co., N. Y.; Scandinavian, N. Y. M. Ruther—Sections New Bedford, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.

C. Chase—By member-at-large A. Melius, Michigan.

F. Bohn, Nat'l Secretary.

ORGANIZER WANTED.

The N. J. S. E. C. contemplates putting an organizer in the field this summer. Comrades who have had experience and who are free to accept such an office are requested to address John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue, Paterson, N. J.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

HARTFORD, CONN., ATTENTION!

Members and sympathizers of Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby invited to our picnic on JUNE 2nd, held, as in former years, on Appel's Farm, Station 26, Glastonbury.

The committee has arranged all sorts of amusements and, no doubt, young and old will have a jolly time.

Once more, come all, and bring your friends with you!

THE I. W. W. IN SYRACUSE.

There will be a meeting in room 14 Myer Block, SUNDAY, June 2nd, for the purpose of organizing a recruiting local of the I. W. W. The meeting will be addressed by John Burns. A discussion will follow.

I. W. W. NOMINEES

For Delegate To the Stuttgart International Congress.

"The Industrial Union Bulletin" of May 25 contains the following:

The vote in favor of sending a delegate to represent the Industrial Worker of the World at the International Congress to be held in Stuttgart, Germany, from the 18th to the 24th of August, 1907, is nearly unanimous. A large number of locals participated in the vote in favor of such action, but many of them, while voting affirmatively, made no nomination. The list of nominees, with the locals nominating them, follows:

Augustine, Paul—95.
 Bohn, Frank—196.
 Brimble, H. J.—96.
 De Leon, Daniel—55, 39, 603, 236, 545, 562, 225, 56, 92.
 Ebert, Justus—86.
 Edwards, A. S.—25.
 Flecher, E.—51, 259.
 French, S. J.—260.
 Haggerty, M. P.—260, 173, 353, 363, 178.
 Hagerty, T. J.—353.
 Haywood, Wm D.—98, 178.
 Heslewood, F. W.—260, 215, 276.
 Knoche, F. W.—224.
 Lessig, A.—96.
 Riordan, John—178.
 St. John, Vincent—55, 283, 173, 161, 26, 56, 363.
 Thompson, J. A.—85.
 Trautmann, W. E.—160, 367, 150, 84, 173, 503, 245, 317, 215, 8, 532, 270, 353, 174, 43, 159, 553, 276, 25, 14, 67, 56, 23, 251, 363, 1, 69, 92.
 Walsh, J. H.—276, 32, 95.
 Wilke, F.—96.

Members-at-large voting yes made nominations as follows: Bohn—J. Hagerty—1; Trautmann—4.

The following have declined: De Leon, Edwards, Knoche, Trautmann.

These accept: St. John, Heslewood. All nominees who have not accepted or declined are requested to notify the general office of their action not later than June 1.

SEV. M. DEHLY.

The People is in receipt of a letter from D. G. O'Hanrahan, the literary agent of Section Seattle, Wash., conveying the sad news that Comrade S. M. Dehly, Secretary of the Washington S. E. C., has passed away. He died Friday morning, May 17th, and was buried the following Sunday afternoon.

On May 3, in a letter to the Labor News, Comrade Dehly wrote: "Most likely this will be the last remittance by me, as I have to withdraw, my health is so very poor. I am sorry to leave." He was a fighter to the end.

As Comrade O'Hanrahan says: "We have lost another loyal worker for the S. L. P." None know the truth of this better than those at headquarters. We also know that as a result of Comrade Dehly's persistent and intelligent work he will have not one, but many successors, in the State of Washington, who will carry on the work he so well began.

REBEL ON GUSTAVE HERVE.

To August Rebel, the German Socialist leader, the following words on Gustave Herve's anti-militarist propaganda are attributed by a reporter of the Paris Matin:

"The ideas and the anti-militarist propaganda of Herve are impossible in German Social Democracy. German Social Democracy is the avowed adversary of the present military system, but considers that a military organization is necessary in existing States until all civilized nations have established conventions and institutions which would once for all render war impossible. So long as the danger exists and wars are possible, every nation should possess a military organization sufficient for resisting an aggressive war and defending its own territory against the invasions of the enemy. If German Social Democracy supports every loyal movement for the assurance of peace such as the organization of international tribunals of arbitration—it nevertheless considers a mili-

tary organization indispensable so long as the danger of war exists. It is for this reason that it advocates, first, an education which will render all citizens fit for military service; secondly, the substitution of militia for permanent armies. A disciple of Herve could scarcely be a member of the German Social Democracy."

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BUTTE MINERS

TURN DOWN MAHONEY-MCMULLEN CANDIDATES FOR DELEGATESHIPS.

Prefer Representation At The Denver Convention That Has No Amalgamated Copper Co. Backing—Who Made Bishop Carroll Wise?—Other Items Of Interest.

(Special Correspondence)

Butte, Montana, May 19.—It is likely that Butte, Montana, has as fully developed a portion of the capitalistic system as has any city in America. It is here that bold brutality and specious cunning combine to form the bulwarks of as villainous a system as ever robbed a worker of the value of his labor.

The capitalist papers generously congratulate the workers on receiving over a million dollars per month in wages for mining and smelting three million dollars worth of metal. Recently the miners decided to take a small pinch out of their surplus before turning it over to the Amalgamated and other companies, and accordingly demanded a raise from \$3.75 per day to \$4.00 per day. The companies do not want that two million surplus interrupted, so they consented to pay the wages demanded "on condition that the miners sign a contract". This was done and the men receive the advanced pay, but not much benefits, as prices of all commodities are advancing faster than wages have.

As an instance, bread has gone up two and one half cents per loaf at one jump and other things have risen accordingly, because "you know what wages are in Butte." It is a case of pay the price or go without, and the miner's \$4.00 buys him no more now than his \$3.50 did a year ago.

But back of all this stand-and-deliver attitude of the business men there is a game being played that would make an interesting chapter in the history of capitalistic methods of controlling the Working Class.

Two of the more glaring instances of recent date suffice to illustrate:

On the 5th inst. Rev. Bishop John P. Carroll of the Diocese of Helena preached a sermon against Socialism in St. Patrick's Church in Butte in which he said that he "thinks God every day that the stalwart union men of Butte have kept the Western Federation of Miners out of the I. W. W." Now the question naturally arises as to who posted the Rev. Bishop on Union affairs and Socialism. Did his instructions come from the offices of the Amalgamated Copper Co., commonly spoken of locally as the sixth floor of the Hennessy building? And are his heartfelt thanks given to God because of John McMullen? Strange that a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church should praise a man who kneels at the Mystic Shrine more devoutly than at the foot of the Crucifix.

But the second instance concerns McMullen directly. Butte Miners Union No. 1 held its election of delegates to the Denver Convention on the 7th inst. There was a list of candidates in the field that was commonly known as a Mahoney-McMullen bunch, but this was the only one generally known of until the afternoon previous to the election. Then McMullen got wind of the fact that there would be an opposition ticket in the field, and at once called up one of the candidates. After a few words of general conversation McMullen said:

"You had better get busy; they are going to give you a run for your life." Evidently the candidate asked who would give him such a run, for McMullen replied, "Who? Well you will find out who. You had better call up four-twenty." A reference to the Butte phone exchange book shows that four-twenty is the Boston & Montana Mining Co., the original and most prominent part of the Amalgamated Copper Co.

McMullen is one of the delegates elected to Denver by the Engineers Union. Can he be a true working class delegate when he advises candidates for a delegateship to consult with mining companies as to how they may be elected?

It may interest The People readers to know that in spite of the support of the companies (or perhaps because of it) the Mahoney-McMullen candidates lost out by a large majority.

tary organization indispensable so long as the danger of war exists. It is for this reason that it advocates, first, an education which will render all citizens fit for military service; secondly, the substitution of militia for permanent armies. A disciple of Herve could scarcely be a member of the German Social Democracy."

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

SMITH AND PRESTON'S TRIAL.

(Continued from page one.)

rupted by one of the jurors falling sick and also that the county seat had to be removed from Hawthorne to Goldfield.

Court convened in Goldfield on the seventh of May. The prisoners again had to be removed. Nine prisoners and jury in charge of Sheriff Ingalls and two Deputies went on the stage from Hawthorne to Goldfield, seven miles distant, where they had to wait five hours for a train. There was a special car provided for this occasion, but it was so cold that the sheriff permitted all to go to the waiting room, and there passengers mixed with prisoners, and they with their keepers in turn. No handcuffs were used; every one seemed to be his own free agent.

After the train arrived they went into the car; the prisoners in one end and the jury in the other.

Sheriff Ingalls permitted Preston's mother and sister to ride in the same car, and a quiet orderly party it was, notwithstanding the fact that some of the most hardened of criminals were supposed to be in their midst.

At Mina we had our breakfast, had to run to catch the train and finally arrived in Goldfield, where the prisoners were locked up in the City Bastille, infested by "varmint" and to-day I am guilty of restoring some of the inmates of the pride of Goldfield's liberty, and I believe others who have visited the jail, are guilty of the same crime.

On May 6th Judge Langdon, who was trying the case, received a letter with skull and crossbones containing threats in case Preston and Smith should be convicted. Useless to say that this did not come from friends of the defendants; but most likely the work of our so-called law and order people or their servile tools. Immediately after advised of this, the officers of No. 220 sent a letter disclaiming all knowledge of the sending or writing of such an epistle and denouncing such an act. Both of these letters were produced in the papers, and of course these yellow subsidized sheets tried to make much out of this for the prosecution.

The trial begun on the 7th. Witness after witness was brought to the stand nineteen on the side of the prosecution, and forty for the defense. There the case was finally rested for argument. One attorney for the prosecution got up and argued. It was a pitiful attempt. He knew he had no case, so he had to take it out in vituperating and stigmatizing the witnesses of the defense. Motherhood and womanhood were not sacred from this apostle of law and order and good citizenship who calls himself a man but must be the offspring of some ferocious beast instead of a woman.

One witness, because she took interest in organized labor, he denounced as a "notorious female anarchist." Another lady who is a mother, just because she was unfortunate enough to testify for the defense and told the true calibre of some of their perjured witnesses, was designated as an "old hag" and so on down the line. If a man had a physical misfortune it was brought out. I had the misfortune of losing an eye in our industrial warfare, therefore had the honor to be called a "diabolical one-eye monster," and something as being the incarnation of all vice, sinning and intrigue, one of the very leaders of the anarchistic band, and others received similar compliments.

The witnesses for the prosecution on the other hand were intelligent, dignified men and women feeling the responsibility resting upon them, and were rising to the occasion to save the dignity and prosperity of the State of Nevada. It was a case that the witnesses for the prosecution could be very subservient to the wishes of those who needed them.

The main argument for the prosecution was made by Judge Malone, from Denver. His all-convincing argument, which seemed to convince the jury, was that the liberty of Preston and Smith would be a constant menace to the capitalist interests of Nevada and that on the other hand in case the anarchists were convicted Nevada would have demonstrated her ability to suppress anarchy and the (capitalist) prosperity of the State would continue. The weight of this argument was easily seen in its effect on the jury, which was composed principally of prospectors who draw their living from capitalists who furnish them their "grub stakes" with which to prospect.

The trial came to an end May 8, at 5 P. M., when the jury retired and returned the already widely known and infamously unjust verdict of "guilty."

The curtain on the first scene has rung down. At the present writing we are still waiting what the second act will bring forth. Seven men are in jail yet, on the flimsy pretext of conspiracy to murder and kill, some of whom had never heard of Silva until after his death.

Who can fathom the depths of the

prosecution's infamy? Karl Marx well said "a christian capitalist would rather sacrifice the creeds and tenets of his religion than lose one thirty-ninth of his profit."

The constitutional rights of life, liberty and happiness are ridden over rough shod in the mad race for profit.

The necessity for organization of the working class on class-conscious lines is looming up more and more. The inroads of improved machinery is increasing the productiveness of the worker, and thus they are thrown in the army of the unemployed, who are used by the capitalist class to compete with the possessor of a job, and in time of wage war defeat the men who are trying to better their condition. Only this can be prevented by an organized industrial army drilled and fortified by the knowledge of the class struggle, and the meaning of the slogan that "an injury to one is an injury of all." This fortification alone is able to emancipate the working class.

Wm. Jurgens.

STILL PICKING JURORS.

(Continued from page 1.)

men. Clarence Darrow for the defense, has been repeatedly compelled to enter objections to Hawley's course. The objections have been, as a rule, overruled, but even at that Hawley has flared up several times. He and the local papers are much given to calling Darrow "obstreperous."

The imported gun-men brought in by certain parties to the prosecution ostensibly to "keep peace," have gotten into trouble with Chief of Police Francis. Telluride Deputy "Bob" Meldrum, who shot and killed Olie Thissel in April, 1904, and who has a reputation of being recklessly handy with his gun, has been bombarding one of the citizens of Boise and has aroused the police.

Meldrum's supposed occupation in Boise is as a witness for the prosecution. In a row with L. F. Whims he hit Whims a blow over the head with a revolver.

Chief of Police Francis has told Meldrum that a second offense would mean that he must leave town. Francis sent early to-day for three ex-deputies from Telluride and Cripple Creek. They had been swaggering about town and talking loud.

"Get out of town before Sunday," said Francis. "I know your kind and know you are professional thugs. If you make the slightest move during your brief stay, or interfere with anybody on either side, you will get a lively time."

Boise, Idaho, May 27.—Having exhausted the third panel of venire men without securing a full jury for the trial of William D. Haywood, court adjourned this afternoon to allow Sheriff Hodgins time to secure another set of men. An effort will be made to secure the new panel by Wednesday, and hold a session on that day. Otherwise, Thursday being a legal holiday, no further proceedings can be held till Friday. This will probably prove the case.

The twelve venire men remaining when court closed Saturday night, were one after another used up to-day, only one man, Harmon Cox, a retired rancher and Civil War veteran, being accepted by both sides. Borah tried to follow in Hawley's footsteps by getting in a row with Darrow over Cox's examination, but finally subsided when Darrow passed for cause.

Cox believes in taking the places of union men out on strike, and his son and daughter recently acted on this principle during a strike against the Independent Telephone Company's office in Boise. Still, Cox said, he was not opposed to unions "if run right."

Most of the eleven other venire men were challenged for cause by the prosecution, because they entertained conscientious scruples against capital punishment. Among those so disqualified were S. M. Joplin, who had been called to No. 7 last Saturday just before adjournment; C. J. Northrop, a Boise business man; W. S. Bruce, a Boise bank cashier, Jacob Bingham, a farmer, and J. W. C. Williamson.

Williamson, now a rancher, had been at one time an active member of the Western Federation of Miners, of which Haywood is secretary. His examination brought out a manifest desire on his part to be fair. He said that since he had been called as a juror he had not allowed people to talk of the case in his hearing; that he had formed no definite opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Haywood and was prepared to believe him innocent until he was proved guilty. In spite of this, the prosecution challenged him for cause because he was opposed to capital punishment, and the court allowed the challenge. Williamson's mining career had taken place at Silver City, but he quit because of age.

The prosecution used its ninth and next to its last peremptory challenge to excuse Henry Curtis, at No. 9. Failure to fill this chair caused the adjournment of court.

NEW WITNESSES ENDORSED.

(Continued from page one.)

during the examination of J. E. Tourtellotte, a young architect of this city, and, indeed, the youngest man in the box. He has practised architecture for twelve years.

On examination, Tourtellotte declared himself prejudiced against organizations having for their object to change the present form of society by assassination or otherwise. He strongly objected to the death penalty, and thought he could not vote for conviction under it.

Borah here asked him, "How, if the prisoner be proven to be a member of an anarchistic organization, which has for years committed cold-blooded murder against all who stood in its way, and which intends to revolutionize society?" Tourtellotte thought he could vote a man to death under those circumstances, it being an act of self-preservation.

Tourtellotte was passed by both sides in the morning, but in the afternoon voluntarily asked to be excused, on account of his disapproval of the death penalty. At Borah's request, made through the court, he stated his position again. Thereupon the prosecution asked to have him removed for cause. The defense resisted the challenge, and the court sustained the defense, retaining the juror.

Tourtellotte had been called for examination after the peremptory challenge, by the defense, of John Whitlock, a farmer. After the Tourtellotte examination was closed, the State excused talesman McIntyre, and E. F. Crow, a farmer and money lender was put through the quiz. The prosecution worked hard to get him on the jury, passing him for cause after a brief questioning. Darrow, on examining for the defense, challenged him for cause several times, but the court overruled each time, finally forcing the defense to use their eighth peremptory challenge to remove him.

George Rivers, also a farmer, was the next man to be taken up. On his being obviously biased on the case, Prosecutor Hawley challenged for cause.

"The defense will not resist," said Richardson for the defense, "you have worked hard enough to qualify him."

At this Hawley became uproariously enraged. He sprang up, declaring he had had "enough of such remarks, casting reflections on the prosecution, and it was up to the court to stop it." "Sit down, Mr. Hawley," ordered the court.

"I want a ruling," persisted Hawley. "There's nothing for the court to rule on," said Judge Wood.

"Well, I'll give the court something to rule on if it happens again," was Hawley's remark, as he subsided grumbling. As soon as he was brought to order, the court informed him that Richardson was clearly within his rights in making the remark which had caused the explosion.

Only twelve more names remain on the last panel, and with two peremptory challenges left the defense, and one to the prosecution, it is very likely a fourth panel will have to be called. Of the original twelve to step into the jury box before proceedings began, only one, Samuel Russel, still remains.

In the land-fraud cases under way at Moscow, Idaho, the defense is attempting to reach the jury in the federal court. One Captain Swain is reported to have approached Jurymen Johnson, a bailiff, and one of Moscow's pioneers.

Wade R. Parks.

THE GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Section Cleveland, O., Now Owns German Paper of That City.

To the Sections and members of the Socialist Labor Party—

Comrades: Section Cleveland, under the supervision and direction of the N. E. C., has in its charge and care the publication of the German party organ, the "Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung," which is the property of the party. We were enabled to render this service to the organization because there is published in this city the "Cleveland Volksfreund." The latter is one of the few Socialist papers that remained loyal to the S. L. P. during and after the experiences of 1899 and survived the storms during and after that period although it was a privately owned publication. This circumstance may be ascribed to the fact that S. L. P. men were the dominating factor in the Volksfreund Publishing Association.

The purpose of this circular is to announce the fact that the "Volksfreund Publishing Association" has dissolved, that with the consent of the N. E. C., Section Cleveland has gained possession of the Volksfreund plant and that the property of the S. L. P. Section Cleveland is managing affairs through a publication committee. This committee is now discussing ways and means to consolidate the two papers,

Clevelanders Volksfreund and Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung, in which event the German party paper will be an eight-page paper. Another matter under consideration is the meeting of liabilities which, per force of circumstances, the party had to assume in return for assets which the Volksfreund Publishing Association relinquished to the party and wiping out a weekly deficit. The committee is in a position to state that the latter proposition is not a hard task. A renewed effort on the part of the comrades throughout the country to gain new readers by soliciting subscribers for the papers will eventually accomplish the work. Efforts are under way to compile figures in order to determine to what extent the circulation must be increased in order to cover the deficit, and the comparative amount of work will be expected from the various localities where we have connections. A circular containing facts, figures and suggestions along that line will be issued in the near future.

In the meantime we would say: comrades, make all possible efforts to gain subscribers for the German party organ. If you should discover that it would facilitate your efforts by offering, at the same price, prospective subscribers an eight instead of a four page paper, we would suggest that you offer them the Clevelanders Volksfreund which, in addition to all the contents of the Sozialistische Arbeiterzeitung contains other reading matter. This can be done without any fears or scruples as the former is now as much party property as the latter.

For the Publishing Committee of Section Cleveland.

Edward Hauser, Organizer.

P. S.—Sample copies of Clevelanders Volksfreund will be furnished on request.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of "section headquarters" or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every alternate Sunday, beginning first Sunday in November, 1906, at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at I. W. W. Hall, 12th and Jackson streets. General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

Section Spokane, Wash., S. L. P. free reading room 110 Bernard st. Visiting comrades, I. W. W. members and all others invited. Business meetings every Sunday morning 11 a. m.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 709 Octavia street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P. meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8 p. m. 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 256 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

CHICAGO, ATTENTION!

The Scandinavian Branch of Local 85, I. W. W., will give an entertainment and ball next SATURDAY night, June 1st, at Meyer's Hall, cor. Sedgwick and Siegel sts. All readers of The People are requested to be present. Take Sedgwick street car from down town.

EXEMPTION STAMPS.

Exemption stamps have been issued by the N. E. C. and are ready for delivery to State Committees and unattached sections.

Frank Bohn, Nat'l Secretary.

HUSTLING IN SEATTLE.

Seattle, Wash., May 21.—We had a splendid meeting in our headquarters last Sunday night. The collection was a good one.